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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Some Printed Results of the Transcontinental Excursion. The entire issue of the *Annales de Géographie* for March 15, 1913, is devoted to eight papers under the general head of "L'Excursion Transcontinentale aux États-Unis (Août-Octobre 1912)." The authors were all members of the Transcontinental Excursion of this Society. The papers and authors are: "Les canaux de l'État de New York," by P. Bastian; "Duluth. Les mines de fer et l'essor de la ville," by A. Demangeon; "Le Parc National du Yellowstone. Étude morphologique," by Emm. de Martonne; "Les Plateaux de lave du Washington Central et la Grand' Coulée," by H. Baulig; "Les ports américains du Nord-Ouest," by F. Herbet; "Deux accidents cratériiformes: Crater Lake (Oregon) et Meteor Crater (Arizona)," by Emm. de Margerie; "L'Utah," by L. Gallois; "La région de Phoenix (Arizona) et le Barrage Roosevelt," by A. Vacher.

The papers are illustrated by maps and diagrams and many superior engravings from photographs taken on the excursion. The text and line cuts fill 84 pp. and the photo-engravings are insets without pagination. The publication of these fine studies by some of the leading European geographers is especially gratifying because it is so conspicuous among the many evidences that the desire of this Society to afford its foreign guests an opportunity, through the Transcontinental Excursion, to acquire ideas and suggestions which would result in their study of many phases of the geography of our country and in the publication of their results, is being realized.

Many publications of the European geographical societies have printed more or less extended accounts of the excursion. Most notable among them are Dr. Partsch's admirable paper "Die Transkontinentale Exkursion der Amerikanischen Geographischen Gesellschaft, 22. August bis 18. Oktober 1912" in *Zeitschr. Gesell. für Erdk. zu Berlin*, 1913, No. 4, pp. 249-273, and the "Celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the American Geographical Society" in the *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 4, pp. 349-354.

Among the most important results of the excursion were the opportunities it gave to a large number of American geographers to meet and know many of the European leaders in their study, an association that was most desirable and whose influence will have for years to come a desirable effect upon the further development of geographical study in America.

In the coming fall the American Geographical Society will publish a volume containing papers by the foreign geographers who were its guests and a comprehensive history of the excursion by Professor Brigham. Professor Davis who so ably organized and directed the Excursion will contribute a foreword and the book will be illustrated by many geographical views and maps and the photographs of the European members of the Excursion.

Photographs Taken by Members of the Transcontinental Excursion. During the Transcontinental Excursion of this Society from August to October last year a large number of photographs was taken, most of the members having brought their cameras with them. In order to make these photographs readily accessible to one another, about thirty members entered into an agreement for mutual exchange. All of these members kindly offered to send a set of their best photographs to the Society. Two sets have already been received, one from Professor Partsch and the other from Professor de Martonne. Both collections characteristically lay emphasis on the western United States, as it was this section of our country which naturally interested the foreign members most. Professor Partsch's collection, which numbers about 30 photographs $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, contains some excellent views of the desert vegetation of southern Arizona, a striking panorama of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains taken from Corona, Colo., on the Continental Divide, a suggestive view of the pueblo of Tesuque near Santa Fé, N. Mex., with the automobiles of the party in the square, a profile view of the ancient shore lines of Lake Bonneville, etc. Professor de Martonne's collection numbers nearly 170 views, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches in

size, taken with a stereo-panoramic camera, and about 80 views, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size, taken with the usual style of camera. This great number of views permits quite a detailed presentation of the regions traversed by the Excursion. Crater Lake, the Grand Coulee, the fault scarp of the Wasatch, the driftless area of Wisconsin, the Bad Lands of southwestern North Dakota and the Grand Canyon are specially well represented in a first instalment of photographs sent to the Society by Professor de Martonne.

Recent Additions to Our Map Collection. Among noteworthy maps presented to the Society in the past three months is a set of state railroad maps of the United States published by the various State Railroad Commissions and the series of reclamation maps compiled by U. S. reclamation engineers. A complete set of the maps published by the Department of Lands of British Columbia was likewise received. Postal maps of Canada and the Argentine Republic have also been contributed by the publishing bureaus. Other additions consist of the sheets published to date of the important new 1:50,000 map of France issued by the Service Géographique de l'Armée; a set of Portuguese colonial maps on a scale of 1:1,000,000; the 1:500,000 official map of Cambodia in four sections; sheets of the Greek topographic map published by the Greek government on a scale of 1:75,000; hydrographic maps of Austrian waterways in 1:750,000 by the K. K. Hydrographisches Bureau and the Chilean sheets of the 1:1,000,000 International Map of the World.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Adoption of the North American Datum. The Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey announces the adoption by the United States, Canada and Mexico of a single datum upon which the trigonometric surveys of the three countries will be based. This datum is the one which has been in use by the United States for more than ten years and may be defined as a given latitude and longitude for the triangulation station called Meades Ranch, in Kansas, and a definite azimuth for the line of triangulation between stations Meades Ranch and Waldo.

The adoption of this datum is one of greatest importance from the standpoint of geodesists and it is also of great interest to the geographer, for any topographic feature shown on the map of one country near the international border will have the same geographical position as the same feature shown on a topographic map of the adjacent country. The three countries in question will also use the same spheroid, that of Clarke of 1866 as expressed in meters.

On account of the international character of the datum now adopted by the three countries, its future designation will be "The North American Datum" instead of the "U. S. Standard Datum," as it was previously called.

In reply to a letter from the Comisión Geodésica Mexicana, announcing the adoption of this datum by Mexico, the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey wrote as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 2, 1913, announcing the adoption by the Comisión Geodésica Mexicana of the U. S. Standard Datum and the Clarke spheroid of 1866, as expressed in meters, as the basis for all of the triangulation stations established in Mexico.

"A letter recently received from the office of the Chief Astronomer of Canada, who is also in charge of the geodetic work of that country, announces that Canada will also use the same datum and spheroid that are used in the United States.

"I take pleasure in announcing that, hereafter, this datum will be called the North American Datum, on account of its international character.

"The adoption of the same datum for practically all of the continent of North America is an event of great importance in the history of geodesy."

A similar letter was also written to the Chief Astronomer of Canada, under whose direction the geodetic work of that country is carried on.

WILLIAM BOWIE,
Inspector of Geodetic Work, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Researches by the Desert Laboratory. A party under the auspices of the Desert Laboratory, Tucson, recently traversed by motor the upper part of the Salinas valley, the San Joaquin valley, the Mohave desert, and the Coahuila

Basin to obtain data for the completion of the volume "Geography of a Desert Basin," which will embody the results of the studies that have been made of the Salton region. Dr. D. T. MacDougal and various collaborators have been engaged in intensive studies on various related problems connected with the Salton Sea since 1904, while one chapter of the proposed volume was prepared by the late Prof. W. P. Blake, the discoverer of the Salton Sink, whose investigations in the region date back to 1853.

Phytogeographical Excursion in the United States. A second announcement has been issued with regard to the phytogeographical excursion across the United States organized by Prof. H. C. Cowles of the University of Chicago and Prof. F. E. Clements of the University of Minnesota, which affords details not available at the time of the previous notice in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 45, 1913, No. 1, p. 45).

Prior to the departure from New York on July 30, headquarters will be the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, New York. Several local excursions have been arranged from New York, mainly to the New Jersey pine barrens (July 28 and 29) and to the Hempstead Plains on Long Island (July 27). (For a phytogeographical description of the latter by Dr. R. M. Harper, see the *Bulletin*, Vol. 43, 1911, pp. 351-360.)

The excursions in and about Chicago, where headquarters will be at the Botany Building, University of Chicago, will occupy eight days, August 1 to 8. These will include visits to an edaphic prairie at Chicago Lawn, to the dunes at Miller and Dune Park, Indiana, and at Sawyer, Michigan—the latter with climax forests of beech, sugar maple and hemlock with undergrowth of yew—, to the magnificent primeval forest of beech and sugar maple on glacial clay at Three Oaks, Michigan, and to a tamarack bog at Mineral Springs, Indiana.

The party will leave Chicago on August 8 for the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Stops will be made at Lincoln, Nebraska, in the midst of the prairie region, and at Akron, Colorado, in the heart of the Great Plains. In the Rocky Mountains the headquarters of the excursion will be at the mountain laboratory of Professor Clements at Minnehaha-on-Ruxton, Manitou, where about ten days will be occupied in the study of the different types of vegetation from the plains to the alpine summits.

The excursion will then proceed to the Puget Sound region, spending August 23 and 24 at Salt Lake City and at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Tooele, Utah, where the natural vegetation of alkali lands as well as experiments on alkali soils and alkali-resistant agricultural plants will be observed. *En route* to Tacoma a day will probably be spent at North Yakima in the semi-desert region of Central Washington to see the fruit orchards on irrigated land and the natural sagebrush (*Artemisia*) vegetation of unirrigated land. From Tacoma (Aug. 27 to Sept. 2) as a center, side trips will be made to the rich mesophytic conifer forests of western Washington, where primeval forests and lumbering operations may be observed, and also to Mount Rainier, where alpine and subalpine vegetation will be investigated.

From Tacoma the party will go southward on September 2, stopping at Medford, Oregon, to visit Crater Lake. San Francisco will be reached on September 7; the subsequent week will be devoted to excursions to the Yosemite National Park, the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*) and to a redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forest under the guidance of a joint committee of the botanical staffs of the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University.

Two days will be spent at Carmel on the California coast south of Monterey to see chaparral, marine algæ, and groves of Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). The excursion will then depart for Tucson, Arizona, stopping *en route* at Mecca, where a study will be made of the receding Salton Sea and the invading vegetation. Five days will be spent in and about Tucson in the study of desert and mountain vegetation and of acclimatization and other experiments. The excursions at Carmel, Mecca and Tucson will be directed by the staff of the Carnegie Desert Laboratory.

The official excursion will close at Tucson on September 23. The return to the East is left to the option of the members, the route via New Orleans and the coastal plain being recommended, however, because of its traversing a region

with unique vegetational types such as cypress (*Taxodium*) swamps and forests of long-leaved pine (*Pinus palustris*) with palmetto (*Sabal*, etc.) undergrowth.

Among European botanists and phytogeographers who are reasonably certain to attend are: Dr. H. Brockmann-Jerosch, University of Zurich; C. D. Crampton, of the Geological Survey of Scotland; Prof. Adolf Engler, head of the Department of Botany at the University of Berlin and Director of the Botanical Garden at Dahlem; Dr. Ove Paulsen, University of Copenhagen; Dr. Eduard Rübel, Secretary of the Naturforschende Gesellschaft of Zurich; Prof. Carl Schröter, Polytechnic Institute of Zurich; Prof. T. Stomps, University of Amsterdam; A. G. Tansley, Trinity College, University of Cambridge; Prof. Karl von Tubeuf, University of Munich; Georg Klebs, University of Heidelberg; F. J. Lewis, lately of the University of Liverpool; Prof. G. J. Tanfilyef, University of Odessa.

In addition to Professors Cowles and Clements, the following American phytogeographers will attend the excursion in its entirety or in part: Prof. J. W. Harshberger, University of Pennsylvania, Prof. H. A. Gleason, University of Michigan, Dr. George E. Nichols, of Yale University, and Dr. E. N. Transeau, Normal School, Charleston, Ill.

The full list of European and American members of the excursion will be published in the Excursion Program, which will be issued to participants in New York at the beginning of the excursion.

Large Map of Gettysburg. The U. S. Geological Survey has combined four of its topographical sheets into one large map covering about 925 square miles, including the Gettysburg battlefield and the adjacent portions of Pennsylvania and Maryland. All the roads by which Lee brought his main army in from the west are shown and the course pursued by the Army of the Potomac under Hooker and later under Meade can be readily traced. The map was produced to meet the demand for an accurate map of Gettysburg and its neighborhood during the memorial celebration at that historic point fifty years after the opening of the great battle. By special authority, the map was sent postage free from the Interior Department until July 4 at 20 cents a copy, which is half price.

The Ohio Floods. One of the first reports from an official source of the Ohio floods of March, 1913, is printed in the *Monthly Weather Review* for March (Alfred J. Henry. Rivers and Floods. March, 1913, Vol. 41, page 485). The common origin of tornadoes and heavy rains in great atmospheric instabilities which differ from each other in degree, the greater instability producing the tornado, establishes a connection between the tornadic storm of Omaha and the torrential rains of Ohio. Professor Henry's account of the low pressure areas explains with more detail the development of the secondary low in the trough of the first storm. To show more clearly the record made by the storm of March, 1913, which for territorial extent and intensity is not exceeded by any other records from the area, a table of heavy rainfalls in Cincinnati from 1871 to 1913, as well as the records of excessive rains over the state has been compiled. The floods are considered to be sufficiently accounted for by the amount of rain which fell in the state, and denudation of forest lands and constriction of river channels appear to be only subordinate factors. Aside from the discussion of the origin of the storms, the valuable part of the paper lies in the statistics which cover a wide range of information, as gage readings, amounts of precipitation in tables and on charts and reports from streams outside of the Ohio drainage basin.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Camp for Mountaineers near Mt. Robson. Mr. A. O. Wheeler, Director of the Canadian Alpine Club, has arranged with the Grand Trunk Pacific R. R. for the establishment of a camp near Mt. Robson this summer. Some 75 members of the Canadian Alpine Club and 25 members of the British Alpine Club will occupy the camp this season. The British Columbia Government is building a trail about eight miles long to the foot of Mt. Robson.

EUROPE.

The Association of Students of Geography at the University of Berlin. During the winter of 1911-1912 the students of geography at the University of Berlin organized an informal scientific association which has just completed its

first year. The association has succeeded very well during the past year, its membership having increased to 120. As its organization differs entirely from that of earlier similar bodies, it may be of interest to describe its functions more fully.

Membership is solely recruited from the student body, and the entire direction is in the hands of students. Other persons may become associates by paying a small annual contribution.

The purpose of the association is to promote the interests of the students of geography to the fullest possible extent. This is attained by means of geographical excursions and conducted visits to scientific institutions and museums, astronomical observatories, botanical and zoological gardens, on all of which occasions the phases particularly interesting the geographer receive special attention and emphasis. Occasional "lantern slide evenings" are intended to make the students acquainted with the large collection of lantern slides in the possession of the Geographical Institute of the university, as, for lack of time, many of the slides cannot be shown in connection with the regular courses of the department. Similarly, regions of the world which, for the same reason, cannot be adequately treated in the regular courses are taken up on these occasions. Evenings for the study of the heavens and for exercises in practical astronomy have been arranged for those particularly interested in mathematical geography. However, no regular meetings are held. For, although many of the activities of the association have, on account of its large membership, almost become permanent institutions, there is no feeling of inflexibility as to dates—a great advantage in view of the numerous engagements of the average Berlin student.

Above all the association wishes to be helpful to its members economically. Thus, it facilitates their entry into the leading scientific societies—an undertaking unfortunately rather expensive for an individual—by joining them as a body. Furthermore, the association helps its members to buy books and other material at a discount. The annual dues are placed as low as possible.

The association not only stimulates its members in all domains of geography but also promotes their practical training and gives them an opportunity to utilize their knowledge through the medium of popular lecture courses for working-men. These are mainly given by the older students who, incidentally, derive a great deal of profit therefrom. During the past winter a course, among others, on North America has been given. Thus, the association in every way tries to supplement the activities and functions of the Geographical Institute of the university. For its work it enjoys the kind hospitality of the Institute, a courtesy which is very much appreciated.

E. WUNDERLICH (Berlin).

Vacation Courses in Geography at Hamburg. In connection with the "Allgemeines Vorlesungswesen," the *de facto*, if not titular, university of Hamburg, and the recently founded Kolonialinstitut, vacation courses in the form of two or three lectures each are being offered for the two weeks from July 24 to August 6. These courses aim to acquaint students with the state of progress of sciences related to their own; they are also especially intended for the foreign student who wishes to familiarize himself with German scientific methods and the present status of German science.

The following lectures are of special interest to geographers: The Glacial Period in the Polar Regions and the Alps, Prof. von Drygalski; The Study of Interglacial Periods, Dr. G. Gürich, Director of the Mineralogical and Geological Institute, Hamburg; Geomorphological Problems and Controversies, Prof. S. Passarge; Circulation of Water, Prof. Meinardus; The Morphology of the Oceans, Prof. G. Schott; The International Exploration of the Sea, Prof. E. Ehrenbaum, Director of the Section of Marine Biology of the Museum of Natural History, Hamburg; Meteorological Research in the Antarctic, Prof. Meinardus; The Present Status, Problems and Aims of Vulcanology, Prof. W. Branca, of the University of Berlin; Recent Advances in Seismology, Dr. E. Tams, Assistant at the Physics Laboratory, Hamburg; Larger Zoogeographical Problems, Prof. G. Pfeffer, of the Museum of Natural History, Hamburg; Modern Linguistic Geography, Prof. B. Schödel, of the Department of Romance Languages, Hamburg; Problems of African Philology, Prof. C. Meinhof, Hamburg; The Foundations of Islamitic Civilization, Prof. C. H. Becker, Hamburg; The Policy of Colonial Nations towards Mohammedanism, Prof. C. H. Becker; The Europeanization

of Non-civilized Peoples, Prof. T. Thilenius, Director of the Ethnographical Museum, Hamburg; English National Character and Its Historical Basis, Prof. W. Dibelius, of the Department of English Language and Civilization, Hamburg.

A Congress of Commercial Geography in Spain. The Barcelona Society of Commercial Geography is organizing a convention which will be held during the first fortnight in November, 1913, for the purpose of fostering the Society's special studies in Spain. According to the *Bollettino della Reale Società Geografica* (May 1, 1913, No. 5, p. 554) an exhibit of 14th to 16th century maps has been prepared for this occasion.

POLAR

ARCTIC

The Stefansson Party Off for the Arctic. The steam whaler *Karluk* sailed from Victoria, B. C., on June 17 with most of Stefansson's scientific staff on board. The vessel carried 200 tons of general supplies besides 200 tons of coal. She took the inner passage for Nome, Alaska, where she is expected to arrive about July 7, meeting there Mr. Stefansson, Dr. Anderson and Mr. James Murray, who were to sail by the mail steamer from Seattle. On June 16 a luncheon was given by Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, to Mr. Stefansson, Captain Bartlett, and Dr. Anderson. A piece of plate was presented to the expedition in commemoration of the fact that it was sailing for its field of work from Victoria, the capital of the Province. Mr. Stefansson's plans for his exploratory and scientific work were outlined in the *Bulletin*, July, 1913, pp. 525-526.

Rasmussen Returns to Copenhagen. Knud Rasmussen returned to Denmark on May 6 from his successful expedition along the west coast of Greenland and through the northern part of the island to Greenland Sea. The *Geographical Journal* (June, 1913, pp. 593-594) gives some particulars of Rasmussen's journey. With his Danish companion Freuchen and two Eskimos, Rasmussen started on April 6, 1912, from Markham Glacier on the west coast, and crossing the inland ice with four sledges and fifty-three dogs, descended to the east coast at Denmark Fiord. The dogs being still in good condition, it was decided to go west through the supposed Peary Channel, the non-existence of which had already been proved by Mylius Erichsen, though this was, of course, not known until Mikkelsen's return last autumn after finding his predecessor's record. In Peary Land, seals and musk oxen were found in large numbers and provided ample supplies of food. Following the coast to the bottom of Independence bay, where it had been supposed to narrow to form Peary Channel, the explorers found a large tract of ice-free land, with plenty of game. A month's stay was made here amid continuous storms, after which the return journey over the ice, a distance of 600 miles, was begun, and completed by September 15 at the average rate of 31 miles per day. Rasmussen reports that he depended throughout altogether on his Eskimo outfit, no tinned provisions being carried.

Amundsen's Arctic Expedition. Captain Amundsen intends to leave the Pacific Coast next summer on the *Fram*, which will be taken through the Panama Canal from Buenos Aires and outfitted at some Pacific port. The party will enter the Polar Sea through Bering Strait and if Amundsen's expectations are realized the *Fram* will be carried by the Arctic drifts over or near the North Pole towards the Greenland Sea. It is expected that the voyage will last about five years. The personnel of the expedition will be largely comprised of the members of Amundsen's Antarctic party. The resources of the expedition have been augmented by a grant of \$20,000 from the National Geographic Society.

The Latest Word on Peary's Determination of the North Pole. A report signed by Hugh C. Mitchell and Charles R. Duvall, computers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, relating to Peary's observations in the neighborhood of the North Pole was submitted to the Tenth International Geographical Congress at Rome. The report analyzes Peary's astronomical observations in the neighborhood of the Pole and declares that on the morning of April 7, 1909, he was at least within 1.6 geographical mile of the Pole and in fact, probably, was at the Pole itself.

The explorer received many honors during his recent visit to Europe. He was

elected Secretary of the International Polar Commission, was invited by the King of Italy to a personal audience, addressed the Geographical Society of Marseilles and Geneva, received the cross of the Legion of Honor in Paris, was welcomed by the President of France, and during his short visit to Africa he was Lord Kitchener's guest of honor at Cairo.

ANTARCTIC

No New Filchner Expedition. According to the German newspapers, Lieut. Filchner, who in December last year returned in his ship the *Deutschland* from Prince Regent Luitpold Land which he discovered in Weddell Sea, has given up his idea of returning to that field of exploration. His vessel will accordingly return to Germany.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Information has been received in regard to the following summer school courses additional to those mentioned in the July *Bulletin* :

University of California. Mr. Wright is lecturing on The Lands, Commerce of the Pacific, and San Francisco as a Commercial Port. Mr. Reed is conducting the course on the Atmosphere and Ocean with field excursions for the study of topographic forms.

Cornell University. Mr. R. H. Whitbeck has charge of the courses in industrial and commercial geography and in geographical pedagogy; Mr. Von Engeln has charge of physical geography and the geography of North America; Mr. Elston has the laboratory course in physical geography; Dr. W. N. Wilson has charge of meteorology and climatology and Mr. Mordoff conducts the laboratory course in meteorology.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio. Mr. W. M. Gregory conducts courses in commercial geography, elementary geology, and a special teachers' course in geography.

Harvard University. Mr. Haynes has charge of field geology with field work in the Rocky Mountains, and Mr. J. B. Woodworth of structural or glacial field work with Montana as the probable field.

Illinois Academy of Science. The geographical courses at the summer session in this institution at Charleston, Ill., are physiography, geography of North America, and methods of teaching geography.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Mr. Cummings is conducting the work in physical geography and conservation of natural resources.

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Leighton are conducting courses for teachers in physical geography, physiographical processes, etc.

University of Minnesota. Mr. Lehnerts has charge of a field course on the geography and geology of Minnesota (four weeks, June 16-July 12), and field work in the Yellowstone and Glacier National Park, July 28 to Aug. 16. Mr. Chesley J. Posey conducts the courses in general geology and problems in geography.

State Normal School, Winona, Minn. Mr. Charles C. Colby lectures on the Elements of Geography (teachers' course) and Geography of North America, and Miss Pettie conducts the course in Rural School Geography.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Filley and Miss Griffith conduct the courses in physical geography, industrial geography and natural resources and their conservation; Miss Griffith has charge of the teachers' course on correlation of regional and physical geography and Mr. Filley of the course on agricultural geography of Nebraska.

New York University. Geography of the lands and physical, industrial and commercial geography of North America by Mr. Woodman; geography of commerce and industry and general physiology and geology, field work and

collateral reading, by Mr. Earle; seminar on geographical and geological problems by Mr. Woodman and Mr. Earle.

Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring, L. I. Mr. John W. Harshberger, Professor of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, has charge of a six weeks' course on plant geology and ecology.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. General geography and physiography in charge of Mr. Smith.

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Professor Saunders is giving a traveling course to interesting points in Western Washington.

University of Wisconsin. Professor Lawrence Martin is giving courses in physiography and regional geography in the summer session from June 23 to August 1, followed by a four weeks' field course for men at Devil's Lake, Wis., and in various glaciated and driftless portions of that state. Mr. Williams is conducting courses in physical and commercial geography.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Beck is conducting courses in descriptive geography and industrial geography of the United States; Miss Baber and Miss McClellan in Central and South America and Eurasia; Dr. Gordon in physical geography.

PERSONAL

Mr. Robert Anderson of the U. S. Geological Survey is now traveling in Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and other parts of South and Central America, studying the geology and possibilities for the development of engineering, mining and other enterprises. Address letters in care of H. J. Carr, 32 Broadway, New York City.

Dr. Henryk Aretowski will attend the meeting of the Twelfth International Geological Congress at Toronto, Canada.

Mr. William Bowie, Inspector of Geodetic Work, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, will conduct the courses in practical astronomy and geodetic surveying at the summer camp of Columbia University near Litchfield, Conn.

Mr. Charles C. Colby, of the State Normal School, Winona, Minn., has a leave of absence for next year and will devote it to study.

Assistant Professor Von Engeln, of Cornell University, after the summer school there, will visit Ohio and expects late in the summer to complete the paper on the experimental work on ice on which he was helping Professor Tarr at the time of his death.

Professor John W. Harshberger, University of Pennsylvania, will conduct the International Plant Geographers across the pine barrens and plains of New Jersey.

Mr. Ernest DeK. Leffingwell has returned to his headquarters at Flaxman Island, Alaska, to continue his scientific work there. His permanent address will probably be Pasadena, Cal., Box 1133.

Mr. George J. Miller, Professor of Geography in the School of Education, University of Chicago, will engage in field work in Jackson Hole, Wyo., and Yellowstone National Park from June 24 to July 31, and in Glacier Park, Mont., from August 1 to August 24.

Mr. Chesley J. Posey, who has been an instructor in the University of Wisconsin during the past year, is going to the University of Minnesota as Assistant Professor next year. This summer he will do some work for the U. S. Geological Survey in Northern Wisconsin.

Mr. Jacques W. Redway will resume his lectures on geographical and economic topics this fall. He has been investigating silt deposition along the Ohio, Scioto, Miami, Little Kanawha and Muskegan Rivers since the recent flood.

Mr. E. N. Transeau, of the Illinois Academy of Science, Charleston, Ill., is working on a report of the plant geography of the neighborhood of Charleston and expects in August to take part in the International Excursion of Plant Geographers.

Professor R. H. Whitbeck, of the University of Wisconsin, will study this summer some phases of the geography of the eastern provinces of Canada.